

Fig. 2

0992849-11201

Lamellar 900 l/mm Grating
Groove depth = 977 nm, Ridge width = 289 nm
PDL < 0.04 dB

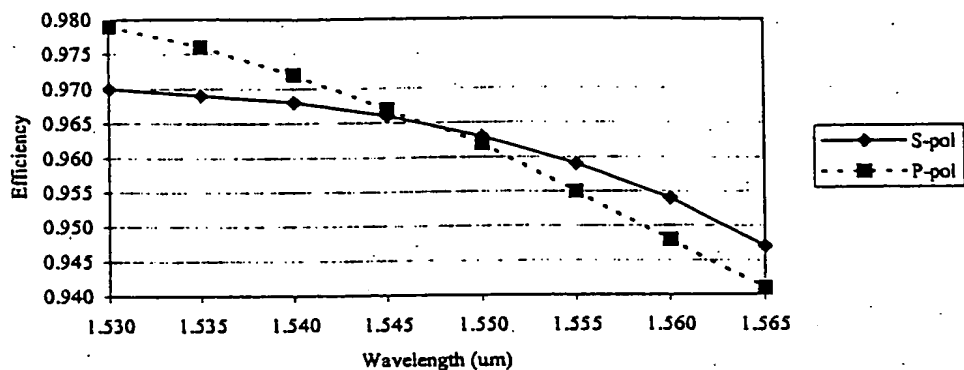


Fig. 3A

900 lines/mm Lamellar
Average Efficiency at 1545 nm

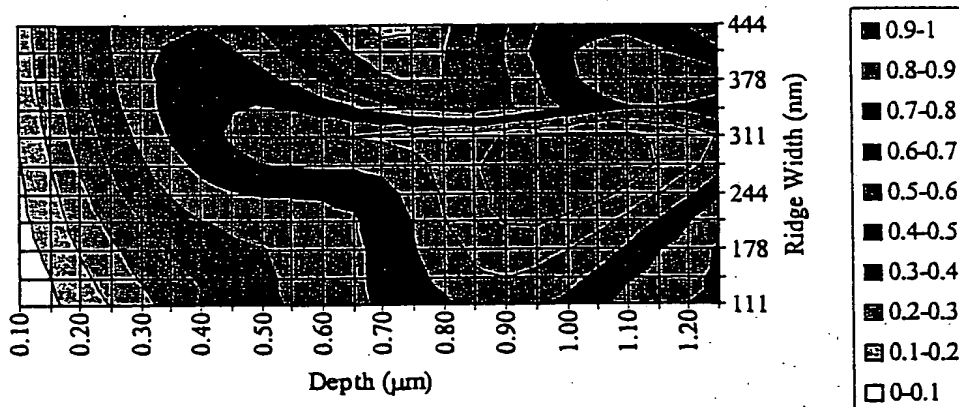


Fig. 3B

900 lines/mm Lamellar
PDL (dB) at 1545 nm

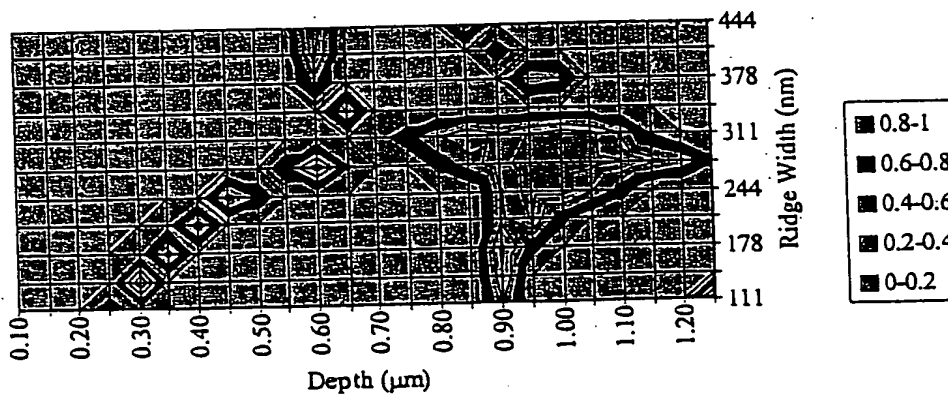


Fig. 3C

0992849-11101
FOI 64826660

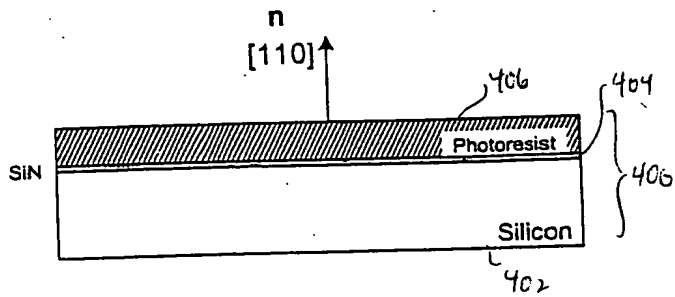


Fig. 4A

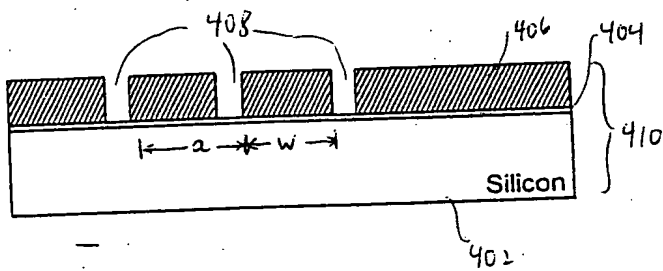
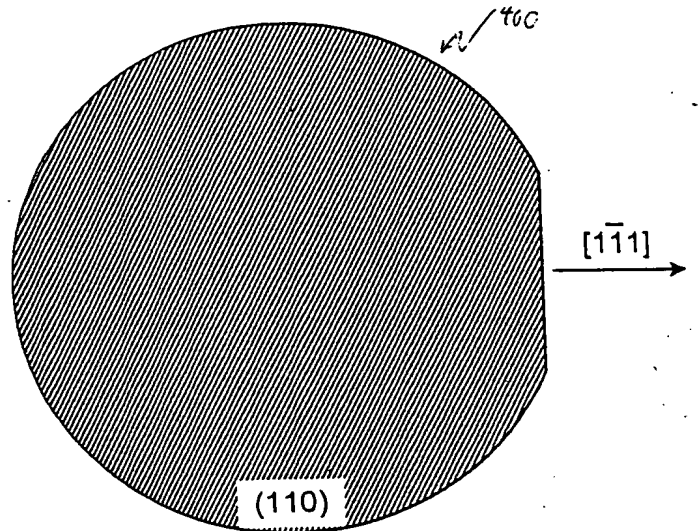


Fig. 4B

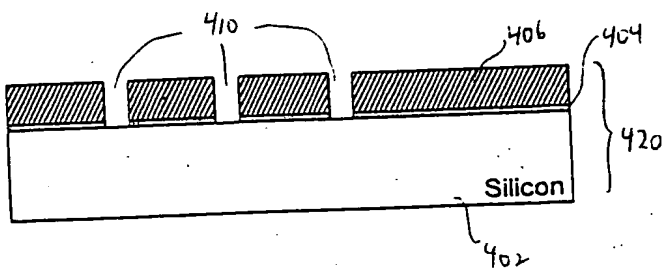
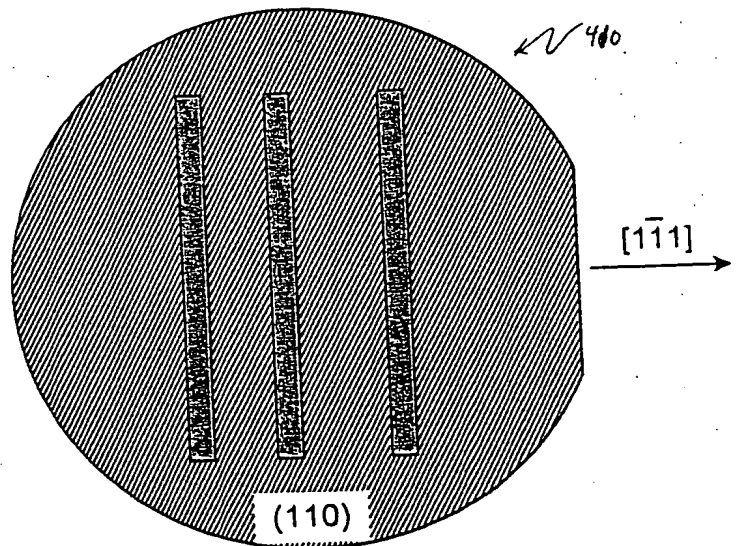
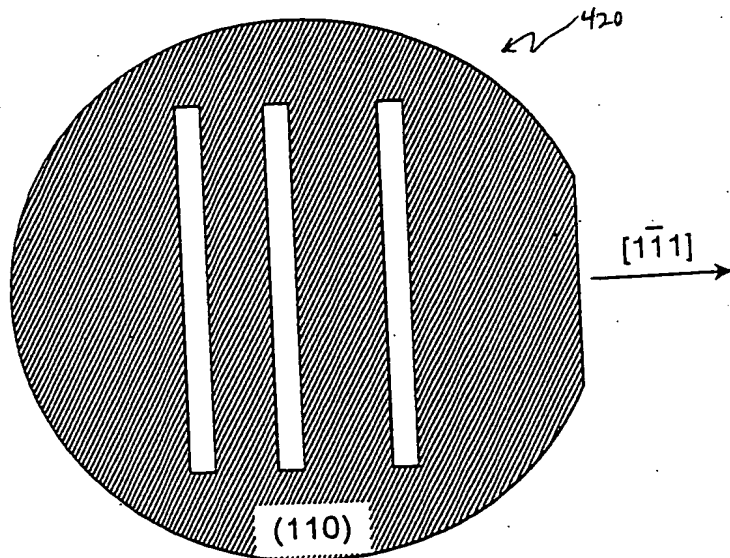


Fig. 4C



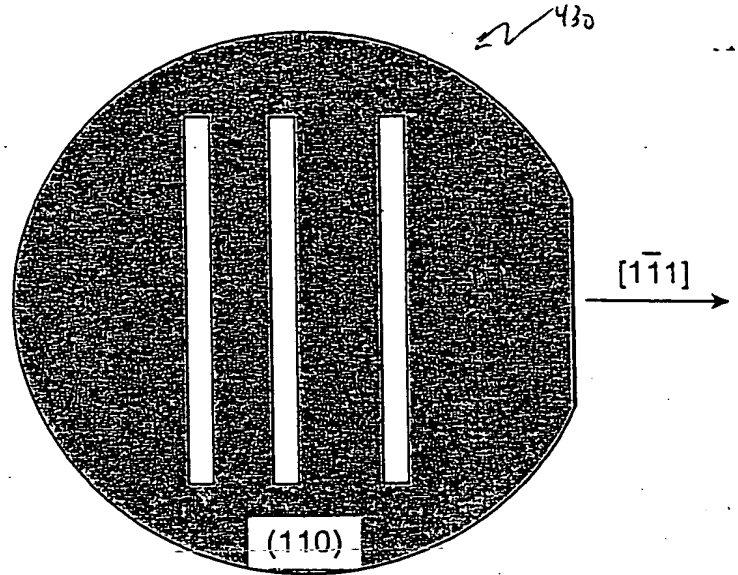
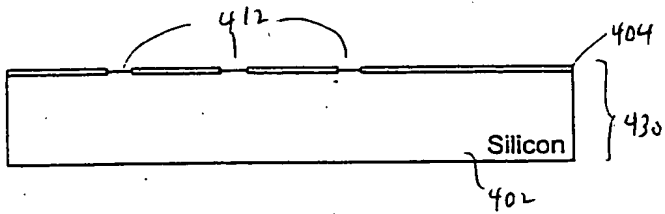


Fig. 4D

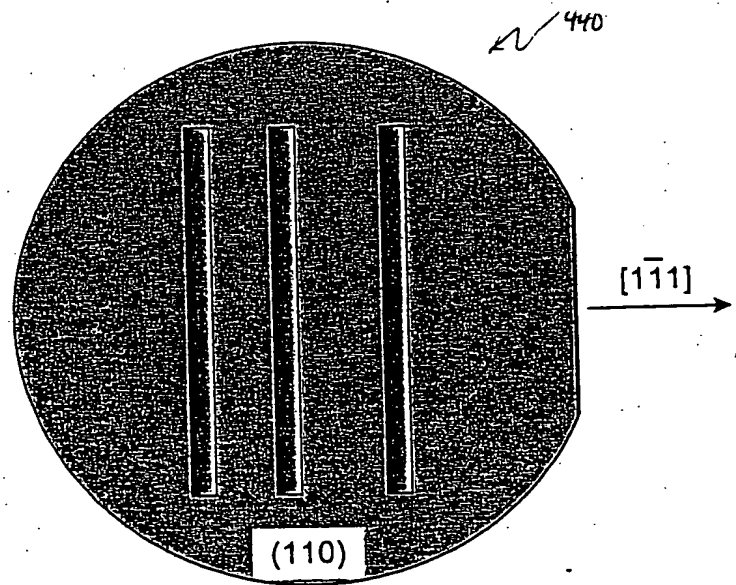
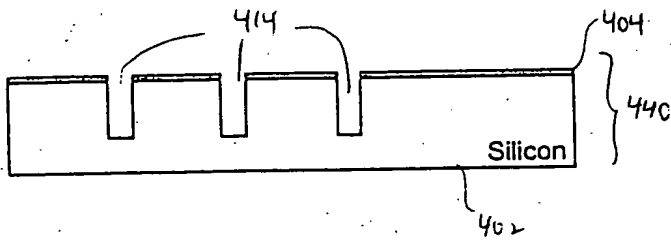


Fig. 4E

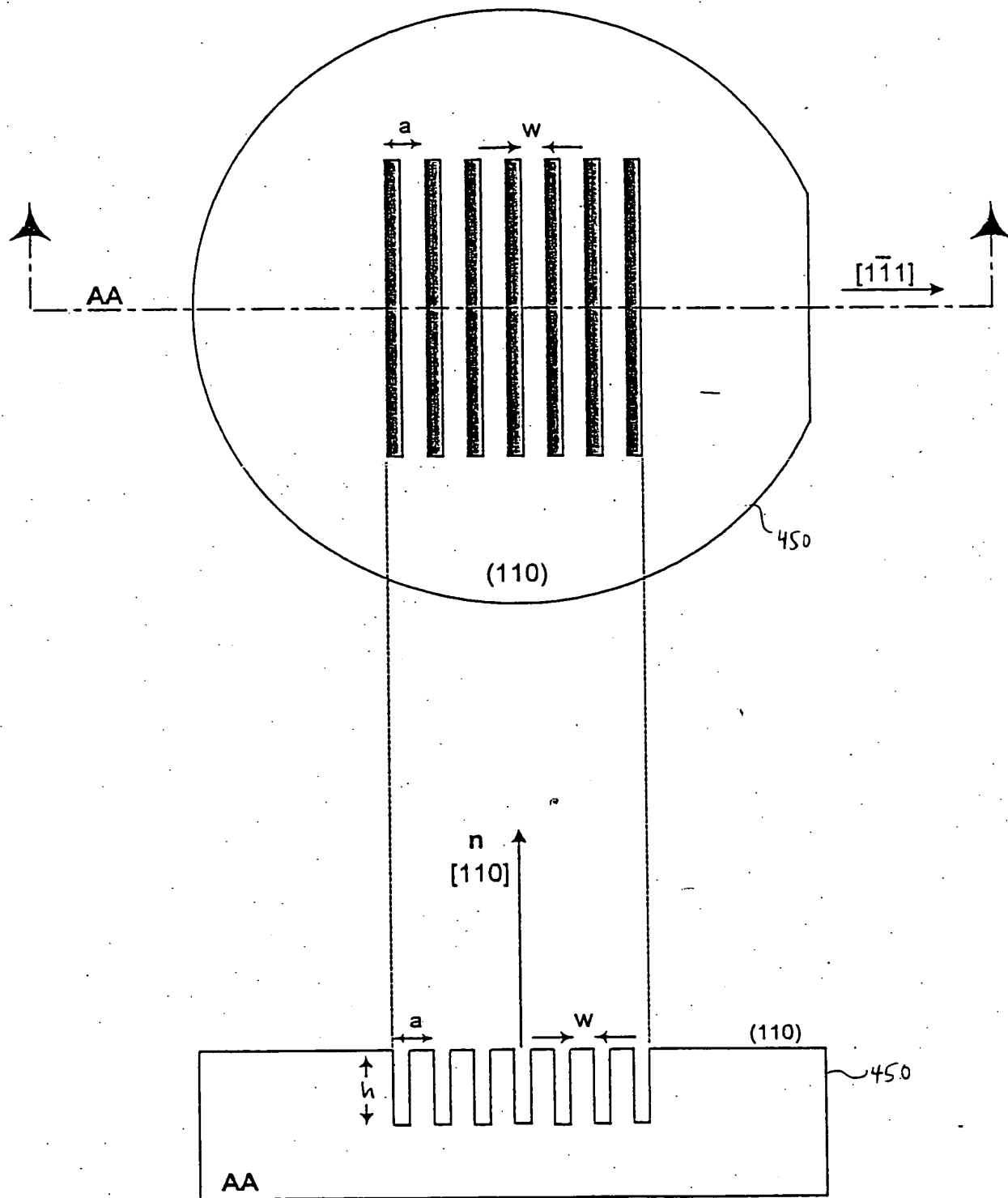


Fig. 4F

A schematic diagram of a light beam collimation system. On the left, a bundle of light rays is represented by several parallel lines. These lines are labeled with reference numerals: $\zeta 15(M)$, $\zeta 15(2)$, and $\zeta 15(1)$. The bundle is shown entering a region defined by a vertical dashed line labeled $\zeta 17$. Within this region, the rays are shown as a series of parallel lines, with a bracket labeled $\zeta 18$ indicating a specific section. The rays then pass through a lens-like structure labeled $\zeta 20$, which causes them to converge. The converging rays are shown as lines that meet at a point labeled $\zeta 25$ on the right. A vertical dashed line labeled $\zeta 30$ is positioned between the input bundle and the lens structure.

The diagram illustrates a parallel processing system. At the top, a horizontal bus is labeled with $s_{30}(N)$, ..., $s_{30}(2)$, $s_{30}(1)$. Below this bus, there are M processing units, each represented by a square block. The first unit on the left is labeled s_{27} . The units are connected to a common vertical bus on the right, which is labeled s_{17} . This vertical bus is connected to a series of output lines labeled $s_{15}(M)$, ..., $s_{15}(1)$, and finally to a common output line labeled s_{12} . The input lines to the processing units are labeled $s_{35}(N)$, ..., $s_{35}(1)$ at the bottom.

FIG. 5C